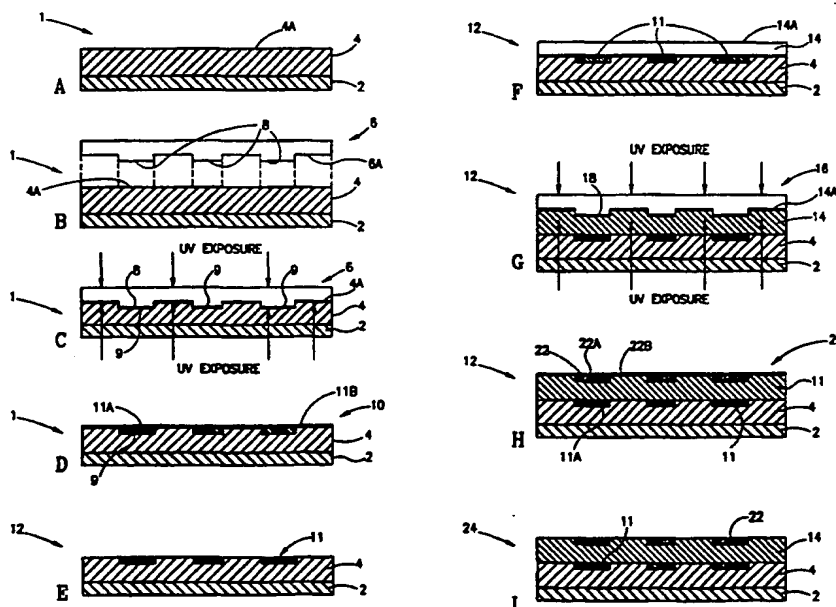




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(54) Title: AN OPTICAL MEMORY DEVICE AND A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THEREOF



(57) Abstract

The optical memory device has at least one data layer formed on a substrate. An upper surface of the substrate is formed with a pattern comprising a plurality of regions, which are capable of obtaining, when covered by a recording medium, desired optical properties different from those of the substrate. The patterned surface of the substrate is coated with the recording medium. The recording medium is removed from the patterned surface after the recording regions have obtained the desired optical properties.

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An Optical Memory Device and a Method of Manufacturing Thereof

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods for manufacturing optical memory devices such as compact discs (CD), tapes, cards, wires, cylindrical drums, or the like, the information from which is read out by optical means.

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Compact discs are known optical memory devices, which are widely used particularly with playback and computer devices for retrieving musical and software compositions. Such devices typically comprise only one information-carrying layer and, therefore, suffer from a limited amount of recorded data.

Three-dimensional optical memory devices have been developed typically comprising a plurality of parallel, spaced-apart layers having information carrying regions in which optical properties differ from those of adjacent regions of the layers. One example of such a device is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,090,031. The device comprises a substrate and a plurality of data layers provided on one side of the substrate. Each of the layers comprises

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data tracks formed of lines of data spots. The data spots are, in turn, formed of either binary coded digital information or frequency or pulse length modulated analog information, which is photographically recorded. The data spots are light reflective. Selection of one data track for playback is accomplished by changing the focus of a reading light beam from one data layer to another, or by making the data tracks of materials having different optical properties, the reading light being of different wavelengths for different layers. To this end, different color dyes or different photoluminescent materials are used and corresponding color filters are selectively positioned in front of light detectors.

The device is manufactured in the following manner. The data layers are made of photosensitive, reflective material such as photographic film or another suitable recording material including printing ink. The data spots are formed of light reflecting metal material having a reflecting index different from that of the data layers. The data spots are fabricated by either vapor deposition through a mask having an aperture corresponding to the data spots, or etching through a photoresist mask.

It is thus evident that such a device suffers from multiple over-reflection when retrieving the information from the layers. Indeed, a reading beam would pass through all the layers, wherein each layer is reflective. This results in the number of layers being limited to two or three layers only. Additionally, such a technology based on the use of a photomask does not provide high information density, and is, therefore, not effective. It is appreciated that a process of manufacturing of such a device is very complicated and time-consuming. It is also understood that an extremely expensive technique is required for the production of each layer and, thereby, the entire process is very expensive. This makes the process unsuitable for mass production.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a major object of the present invention to provide a novel method of manufacturing an optical memory device, particularly such a method, which is suitable for mass production of the optical memory devices.

5 It is a further object of the present invention to provide such a method, which enables to manufacture a multi-layered optical memory device.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide such a method, which is suitable for manufacturing a recordable optical memory device.

10 There is thus provided according to one aspect of the present invention a method of manufacturing an optical memory device having a data layer formed on a substrate, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) forming an upper surface of the substrate with a pattern having a plurality of regions which are capable of obtaining, when covered
15 by a recording medium, desired optical properties different from those of the substrate;
- (b) coating the patterned surface of the substrate with the recording medium; and
- (c) removing the recording medium from the patterned surface after
20 the recording regions have obtained the desired optical properties.

In the step (a), the pattern may be in the form of a surface relief on the upper surface of the substrate. This may be achieved by forming the upper surface of the substrate with a plurality of recesses, for example, by means of a stamper device. Alternatively, the substrate itself may be in the form of a
25 stamper substrate, in which case the method may also comprise, subsequently to the step (c), the step of placing an optical film onto the stamper substrate so that the recording medium filled in the recesses of the stamper substrate is stuck to the film in the regions corresponding to the recording regions of the

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stamper substrate. Each of the recesses has a sufficient depth to be at least partially filled with the recording medium.

The pattern may be formed by means of forming the upper surface of the substrate with regions having adsorbing properties for adhering the recording medium thereto. This may be achieved by either processing the substrate at respective regions, or coating respective regions with an adsorbing material capable of holding thereon the recording medium.

The substrate is made of a transparent material. The recording medium may be made of a fluorescent or scattering material. Additionally, the recording medium may be multi-layered, being formed, for example, of a reflective material coated by a fluorescent material.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of manufacturing a three-dimensional optical memory device formed of a plurality of spaced-apart data layers each formed on a substrate, the method comprising the steps of:

- (i) forming an upper surface of each of the substrates with a pattern comprising a plurality of regions which are capable of obtaining, when covered by a recording medium, desired optical properties different from those of the substrate;
- (ii) coating the patterned surface of the substrate with the recording medium;
- (iii) removing the recording medium from the patterned surface after the recording regions have obtained the desired optical properties; and
- (iv) providing an attachment between the data layers.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, there is provided an optical memory device comprising a transparent data layer having an upper surface thereof patterned with a plurality of spaced-apart recording regions formed of a material having optical properties different from those of the

transparent layer.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, there is provided a multi-layered optical memory device comprising a plurality of spaced-apart transparent layers, each layer having an upper surface thereof patterned with a plurality of spaced-apart recording regions formed of a material having optical properties different from that of the transparent layer.

More specifically the present invention is used for manufacturing multi-layered compact discs and is, therefore, described below with respect to this application.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to understand the invention and to see how the same may be carried out in practice, several preferred embodiments will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

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Figs. 1a to 1i illustrate a method of manufacturing a multi-layered optical disc according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 2a to 2f illustrate a method according to another embodiment of the present invention;

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Figs. 3a to 3i illustrate a method according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 4a to 4d illustrate a method according to yet another embodiment of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Figs. 1a-1i, there are illustrated the main steps of a method for manufacturing an optical disc, according to one embodiment of the invention. The method is based on a so-called "photopolymer curing

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technique". Fig. 1a shows a structure, generally designated 1, which comprises a support base 2 formed of a transparent material such as, for example, glass, polyester, polycarbonate, coated with a substrate layer 4 formed of a liquid photopolymer. For example, the layer 4 may be made of such materials as UV lacquer 1322 000 40039 or the like, commercially available from Phillips Coating B.V., Holland, or UV adhesive Kayarad DVD-003 or the like, commercially available from Nippon Kayaku Co. Ltd. The thickness of the base 2 is within a range of 0.02-1.2 mm, while the substrate layer 4 is substantially thin being of about 5-30

Fig. 1b illustrates a durable stamper 6 having a patterned outer surface 6a that is formed with a specific arrangement of a plurality of convexities or so-called "stamper bumps", generally at 8. The convexities 8 are typically of 0.3-0.5 50-200% of the convexity length.

The convexity's height and length are variable, depending on an encoded information which have to be stored in the disc. The convexities occupy about 10-30%, and preferably 20%, of the stamper's surface 6a. The stamper 6 is made of a transparent material so as to allow UV illumination to pass therethrough, as will be described further below. The stamper 6 is typically manufactured from a so-called "master disc" using one of the conventional mastering and replication processes, which are widely used in the optical disc memory industry, applying such known techniques as laser beam recording, photoresist developing, electroplating, electroforming, etching, disc molding, etc. These techniques are known *per se* and, therefore, need not be specifically described. The stamper 6 could be manufactured by etching a master glass or quartz disc with a developed photoresist layer.

The stamper 6 is applied to the structure 1 by means of pressing it against an upper surface 4a of the substrate layer 4. As shown in Fig. 1c, this results in providing a pattern on the surface 4a, the pattern being similar to that of the surface 6a. More specifically, the surface 4a is formed with a

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corresponding plurality of recesses or pits, generally at 9, arranged similar to the convexities 8. Ultra-violet (UV) light is radiated through either the transparent substrate 2 or transparent stamper 6 in order to cure the photopolymer 4 and, in the patterned form, adhere the latter to the substrate 2.

5 Thereafter, a working layer 10 is deposited onto the patterned surface 4a of the substrate layer 4, as shown in Fig. 1d. The layer 10 is made of a liquid material 11 (constituting a recording medium) such as, for example, fluorescent material containing an organic or non-organic dye, photochromic material, scattering material like a white paint, reflective material like a metal
10 paint, etc. The fluorescent material is a solution of a fluorescent substance in a solvent monomer or in a mixture of various polymers, elastomers and solvents. It should be noted that the material 11 for the working layer 10 is chosen so as to have good adhesion properties to the substrate layer 4 in order to provide durability of the memory device.

15 It is understood, that the liquid substance 11 partly penetrates into the recesses 9, defining regions 11a within the recesses 9, and, due to a strong adhesion, partly remains on the surface 4a, defining regions 11b located between the recesses 9. The thickness D of the regions 11a is substantially equal to recesses' depth, while, in order to optimize the coating procedure, the
20 thickness d of the regions 11b is such as to satisfy the following condition:

$$d \ll D$$

To this end, the structure 1 is continuously rotated during the deposition of the working material 11. Initially, the rotation is relatively slow so as to facilitate homogeneous distribution of the working material 11 over the surface 4a.

25 Thereafter, the rotation is speeded up so as to, on the one hand, remove an excess of the working material 11 from the regions 11b and, on the other hand, obtain the uniform distribution thereof within the regions 11a. More specifically, the coating procedure should be such that the thickness d of the

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layer 10 in the regions 11b is less than 20% of the thickness D of the layer 10 within the regions 11a.

In order to improve the adhesion, a thermal polymerization or a so-called "baking technique" is used, wherein "baking time" is about 10 minutes or less. Alternatively, an oxidization polymerization could be applied.

In order to remove the remaining working substance 11 from the regions 11b, although not specifically shown, the substrate layer 4 is washed by a suitable solvent such as, for example, ethanol, tetrafluoropropanol or the like, and dried. To this end, the layer 4 undergoes controllable and highly uniform dissolution by means of simultaneous spinning and spraying thereof by a suitable solvent material. A dispersing head (not shown) is appropriately employed for dispersing the solvent material over the structure 1. Preferably, the solvent is initially applied to a central area of the structure's surface and, thereafter, to a periphery thereof. A solved fluorescent material is then removed from the rotating structure. In order to improve the removal of the solved fluorescent material from the regions 11b, the solvent may contain suitable inclusions. Additionally, the dispersing head could be equipped with soft brushes for facilitating the removal of the solved fluorescent material. Both the inclusions and brushes should be, on the one hand, sufficiently soft, so as to prevent possible damage to the substrate layer 4 underneath the regions 11b and, on the other hand, sufficiently big in size, so as to prevent the removal of the fluorescent material from the regions 11a.

As clearly illustrated in Fig. 1e, the above results in the provision of the working material 11 within the regions 11a inside the recesses 9, the regions 11a being surrounded by substantially transparent regions 11b of the layer 4.

Hence, a one-layer compact disc, generally designated 12, is provided. The regions 11a represent data spots formed of the fluorescent material 11, which are surrounded by the transparent regions 11b and the substrate layer 4.

It is important to note that the fluorescent material may be replaced by reflecting, scattering or the like working material, whose optical properties are thereby different from that of the transparent substrate layer.

In order to manufacture a multi-layered structure, the one-layer structure 12 is coated with a further photopolymer layer 14 having an outer surface 14a. A transparent stamper 16 is applied to the surface 14a in a manner described above with respect to the stamper 6, and UV light is radiated onto the layer 14 through the transparent stamper 16. The absorption of the UV radiation in the layer 14 protects the fluorescent material 11 within the regions 11b from being bleached by the UV radiation. It is understood that the transparency of the stamper 16 is optional and, alternatively, the UV light may be radiated through the transparent base 2 and cured photopolymer 4. As a result, the surface 14a of the photopolymer 14 becomes formed with a plurality of recesses 18.

A working layer 20 formed of a fluorescent material 22 is laminated onto the patterned surface 14a, which results in the provision of regions 22a and 22b located between and inside the recesses 18, respectively. Fast spinning, baking, washing and drying processes are, then, repeated for providing a two-layered compact disc, generally designated 24 (Fig. 1i).

It will be readily understood that a desired number of layers can be fabricated in the above-described manner. The number of layers is limited solely by a permissible thickness of the whole optical disc, which is typically about 1-2 mm, in order to be used with a suitable reading device. To this end, a set of "master discs" together with a corresponding set of stampers is previously produced, including about 5-50 different stampers for manufacturing of a multi-layered disc.

Turning now to Figs. 2a-2f, the main steps of a method for manufacturing a multi-layered optical disc are illustrated, which method is based on a so-called "injection molding technique". A structure, generally

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designated **100**, comprises a transparent flat base **102** which is coated by a substrate layer **104** formed of an injected resin such as, for example, various grades of polycarbonate, polystyrene, polyester, or the like. To this end, the resin layer **104** is pressed between the flat base **102** and a stamper **106** and is
5 injection molded in a conventional manner for patterning a surface **104a** of the layer **104**. The latter becomes formed with a plurality of specifically arranged recesses **109**.

Thereafter, the base **102** may be removed. The molded surface **104a** is coated by a liquid fluorescent substance **111** which partly penetrates inside
10 the recesses **109** defining regions **111a** and partly remains on the surface **104** defining regions **111b** between the recesses **109**. The obtained structure is spun so as to remove an excess of the fluorescent material **111** from the regions **111b** and baked so as to settle the fluorescent material **111** within the regions **111a**. The layer **104** is washed and the whole structure is spun, which
15 results in the provision of a one-layer memory device **112**, in which the regions **111b** are cleaned from the fluorescent substance **111**, while, owing to the adhesion processes, the latter remains within the regions **111a**.

A next layer **114** of the irreversible resin is injection molded in a manner described above applying another stamper **116**, so as to form a
20 surface **114a** of the layer **114** with a plurality of recesses **119**. A fluorescent material **120** is deposited onto the surface **114a**, so as to be located solely within regions **120a** inside the recesses **119**, as shown in Figs. 2e and 2f in a self-explanatory manner. Two layers **112** are bound together by means of either UV adhesives as described above or thermoplastic hot melt adhesives
25 such as, for example, thermoplastic elastomer Macromelt Q 8740 or the like, commercially available from Henkel Corp., U.S.A. Thus, a double-layered disc **122** is constructed.

Reference is now made to Figs. 3a-3I, which illustrate the main steps

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of a method for manufacturing a multi-layered optical disc according to another example of the invention. A structure 200 is provided, being formed of a glass or ceramic base 202 coated by a substrate layer 204 made of a photoresist material 205. As shown in Fig. 3b, the photoresist layer 204 is
5 appropriately exposed through a photomask 206 in a conventional manner, so-called "modern photolithography". This results in the provision of a desired pattern 208 formed of a plurality of regions 209a of the photoresist material 205 specifically arranged on a surface 202a of the base 202 defining thereby regions 209b located between the regions 209a. The patterned structure is
10 then dipped into a fluorescent dye solution 210 contained in a vessel 211. It is appreciated that both the photoresist and fluorescent material are chosen such that the photoresist material is capable of adsorbing this fluorescent material.

The fluorescent dye 210 partly penetrates into the photoresist material 205 within the regions 209a and partly remains within the regions 209b (Fig.
15 3d). To this end, the base 202 should be either formed of or coated by a material resistant to the dye penetration. Obviously, if such a protective coating is applied, it is chosen so as to allow for easy removal thereof from the regions 209b, when desired.

Thereafter, although not specifically illustrated, the fluorescent
20 material 210 is removed from the regions 209b by washing and cleaning procedures as described above. As shown in Fig. 3e, the resulted structure is coated by an additional layer 212 which is made of a transparent material 213, for example, the same photoresist mixture but without the light sensitive components. If the photoresist 205 is based on Polymetilmetacrylat (PMMA),
25 then the latter could be used as the material 213 for the additional layer 212. The illumination of the layer 212 with UV light and/or baking provides desirable hardening and protection. Hence, a one-layer disc, generally designated 214, is provided.

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As shown in Fig. 3g, in order to provide a multi-layered structure, a further layer 216 made of a photoresist material 217 is deposited on the layer 212 and exposed through a photomask 218, so as to obtain a desired pattern formed of a plurality of regions 220a of the photoresist material, which are specifically arranged on a surface of the layer 216 defining regions 220b between the regions 220a. It is appreciated that further processes of inserting the fluorescent dye into the regions 220a, removing the dye from the regions 220b and coating the structure by an intermediate protective layer would complete a two-layered optical disc.

Yet another example of a method according to the invention is now described with reference to Figs. 4a-4d. A structure, generally at 300, which comprises a thin substrate layer 302 formed of a polycarbonate material is injection molded in the above described manner applying a stamper 304. As a result, a specific arrangement of recesses 306 is obtained on an outer surface of the substrate layer 302.

A first, relatively thin, working layer 308 is provided by depositing a reflective metal, for example, aluminum, chromium or the like, onto the patterned surface of the substrate layer 302, defining thereby regions 308a inside the recesses 306 and regions 308b between the recesses 306. The thickness of the layer 308 within the regions 308b between the recesses should be substantially less than the depth of the recesses 306.

The reflective layer 308 is coated by a second working layer 310 made of a fluorescent material 311 such as, for example, organic monomer, polymer or the like dielectric material. The thickness of the layer 310 should be higher than that of the layer 308 within the regions 311b between the recesses 306. To this end, such procedures as spin coating, deep coating, extrusion, or the like could be performed. Additionally, the fluorescent material 311 should be of an etching rate substantially less than that of the

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reflective metal of the first working layer 308.

Both the reflective and fluorescent materials are removed from the regions between the recesses 306, by means of a suitable known technique, for example, etching, polishing, chemical polishing, etc. A one-layer disc, 5 generally designated 312, is provided, the disc being composed of a transparent substrate layer 302 having its upper surface formed with the recording regions 311a. In distinction to the previously described examples, the recording regions 311a are formed of the reflective material 308 coated by the fluorescent material 311.

10 It is appreciated that the provision of such a reflective material underneath the fluorescent material, on the one hand, increases the fluorescence of the material 311 and, on the other hand, provides a desired protection for the substrate layer 302 when removing therefrom the excess of the fluorescent material 311. Obviously, although not specifically shown, a 15 multi-layered structure may be obtained by gluing the devices 312 to each other in the above-described manner.

It is desired to eliminate or at least substantially reduce the reflection of the device 312 with respect to reading light. This may be achieved by oxidizing the metal layer 308 from a corresponding side thereof. To this end, 20 a chromium oxide should preferably be used as the material for the lower surface of the layer 308.

It is thus evident that the present invention, in comparison to the prior art techniques for the manufacture of optical discs, in which reflective recording regions are spaced by reflective substrate regions, enables to 25 significantly increase the data density of an optical memory device. Indeed, according to the conventional approach, the height of the recording region should be about $\lambda/4$, wherein λ is a wavelength of reading light. On the contrary, according to the present invention, there are no limitations to the recesses' height, owing to the fact that the transparent substrate regions

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surround them. Additionally, it is understood that the greater the length of the recording region, the more the recorded data contained therein. According to the conventional approach, the increase of the length of the recording region is the only solution for increasing the recorded data contained therein.

5 However, this length is always limited. On the contrary, the present invention enables to increase the recorded data contained within the recording region by increasing the recesses' height. This allows for making the recesses with a minimum possible length, and, therefore, for making more recesses within each data layer.

10 It should be specifically noted that the present invention may be used for manufacturing a so-called "recordable optical disc". In this case and with reference, for example, to Figs. 1a-1e, the pattern is in the form of a spiral-like recess 9 provided in the upper surface 4a of the substrate layer 4. The recess 9 is filled with the fluorescent material 11 in the above-described
15 manner.

Those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that various modifications and changes may be applied to the invention as hereinbefore exemplified without departing from its scope defined in and by the appended claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of manufacturing an optical memory device having a data layer formed on a substrate, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) forming an upper surface of the substrate with a pattern having a plurality
5 of regions which are capable of obtaining, when covered by a recording medium, desired optical properties different from those of the substrate;
 - (b) coating the patterned surface of the substrate with the recording medium;
and
 - (c) removing the recording medium from the patterned surface after the
10 recording regions have obtained the desired optical properties.
2. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the pattern is in the form of a surface relief on the upper surface of the substrate.
3. The method according to Claim 2, wherein said surface relief is formed of a plurality of spaced-apart recesses in the upper surface of the
15 substrate.
4. The method according to Claim 3, wherein said recesses are made using a stamper device.
5. The method according to Claim 3, wherein each of said recesses has a sufficient depth to be at least partially filled with the recording medium.
- 20 6. The method according to Claim 3, wherein the substrate is in the form of a stamper substrate.
7. The method according to Claim 6, and also comprising the step of:
 - (d) placing an optical film onto the stamper substrate so that the recording
25 medium filled in the recesses of the stamper substrate is stuck to the film in regions corresponding to the recording regions on the stamper substrate.
8. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the pattern comprises a plurality of spaced-apart regions having adsorbing properties for adhering the recording medium thereto.

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9. The method according to Claim 8, wherein the adsorbing regions are made by processing the substrate in respective regions.

10. The method according to Claim 8, wherein the adsorbing regions are formed by coating respective regions of the upper surface of the substrate with an adsorbing material capable of holding thereon the recording medium.

11. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the substrate is made of a transparent material.

12. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the recording medium is made of a fluorescent material.

13. The method according to Claim 11, wherein the recording medium is made of a reflective material.

14. The method according to Claim 11, wherein the recording medium is made of a scattering material.

15. The method according to Claim 11, wherein the recording medium is in the form of a reflective material coated by a fluorescent material.

16. A method of manufacturing a three-dimensional optical memory device formed of a plurality of spaced-apart data layers each formed on a substrate, the method comprising the steps of:

- (i) forming an upper surface of each of the substrates with a pattern comprising a plurality of regions which are capable of obtaining, when covered by a recording medium, desired optical properties different from those of the substrate;
- (ii) coating the patterned surface of the substrate with the recording medium;
- (iii) removing the recording medium from the patterned surface after the recording regions have obtained the desired optical properties;
- (iv) providing an attachment between the data layers.

17. An optical memory device comprising a transparent data layer

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having an upper surface thereof patterned with a plurality of spaced-apart recording regions formed of a material having optical properties different from the transparent layer.

18. The device according to Claim 17, wherein the recording regions
5 are formed of a fluorescent material.

19. The device according to Claim 17, wherein the recording regions are formed of a reflective material.

20. The device according to Claim 17, wherein the recording regions are formed of a scattering material.

10 21. The device according to Claim 17, wherein the recording regions are formed of a reflective material coated by a fluorescent material.

22. A multi-layered optical memory device comprising a plurality of spaced-apart transparent layers, each layer having an upper surface thereof patterned with a plurality of spaced-apart recording regions formed of a
15 material having optical properties different from the transparent layer.

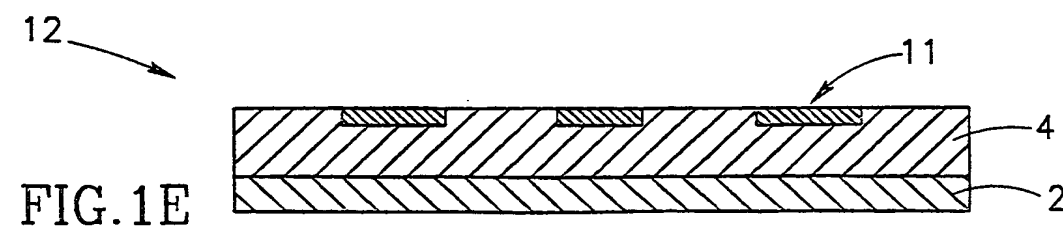
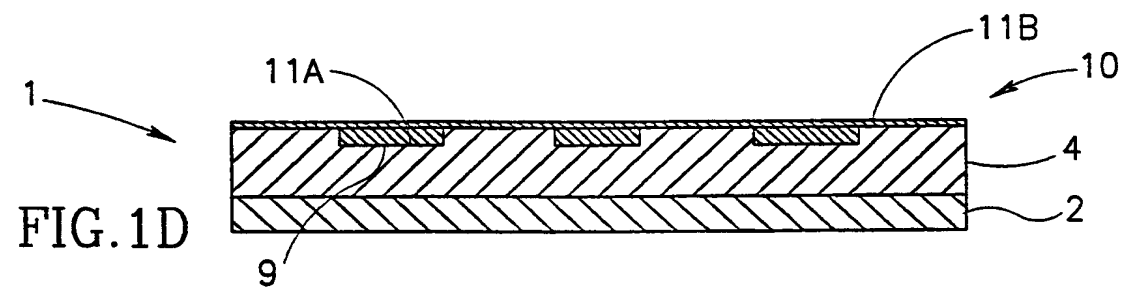
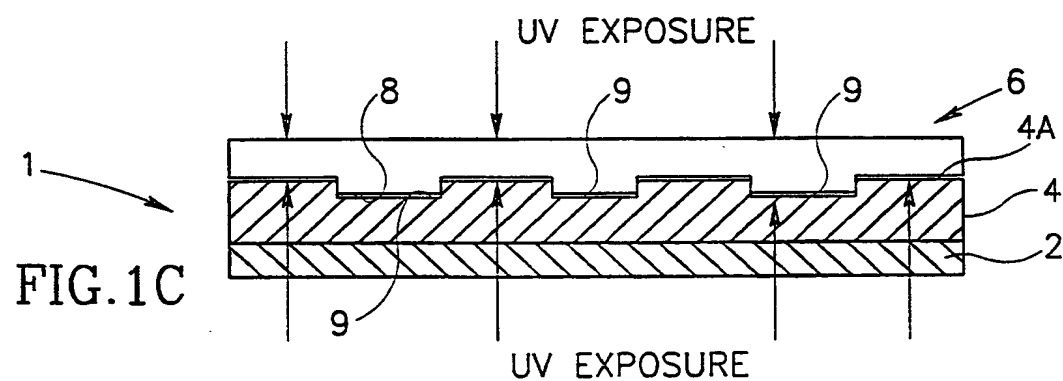
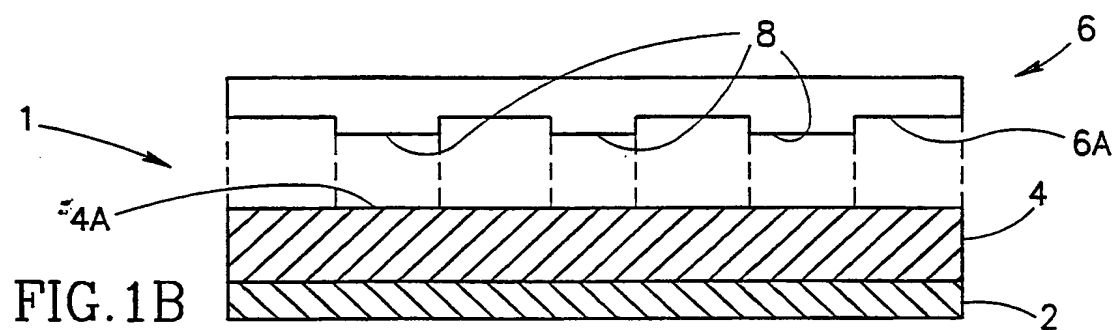
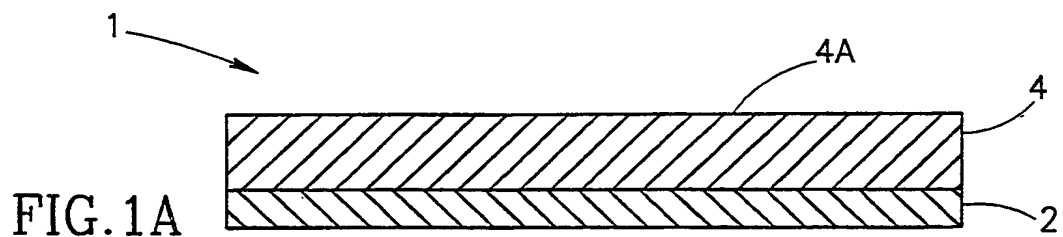
23. The device according to Claim 22, wherein the recording regions are formed of a fluorescent material.

24. The device according to Claim 22, wherein the recording regions are formed of a reflective material.

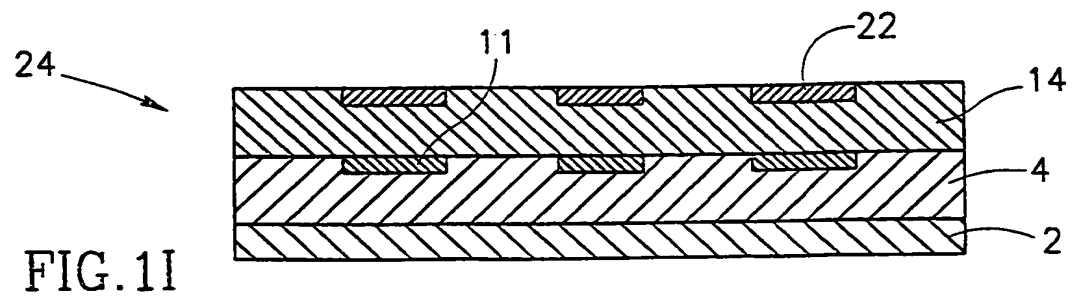
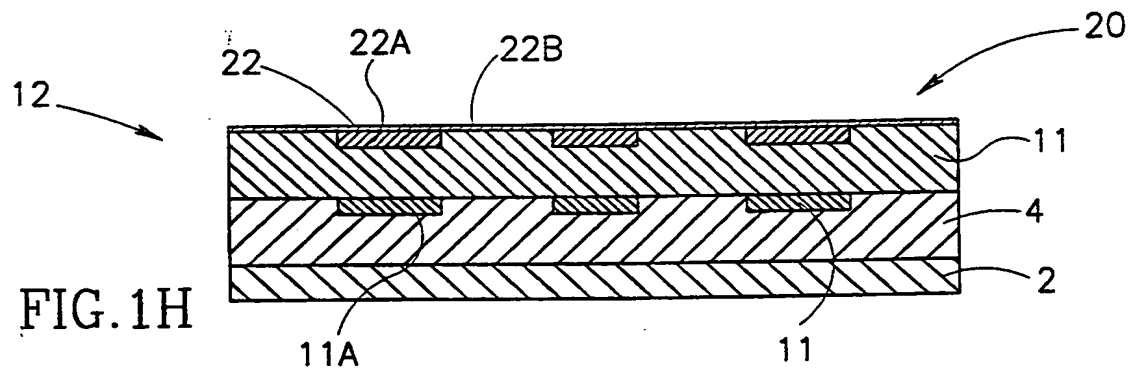
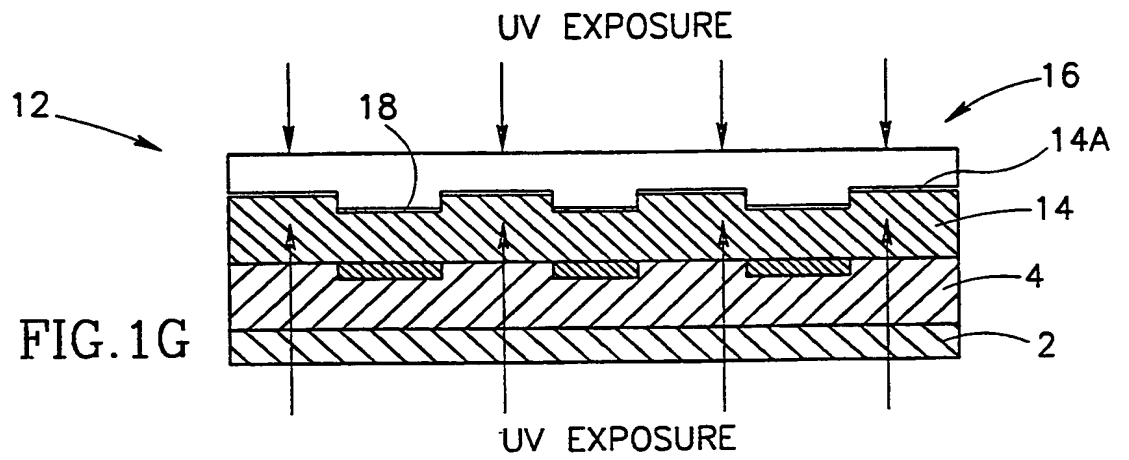
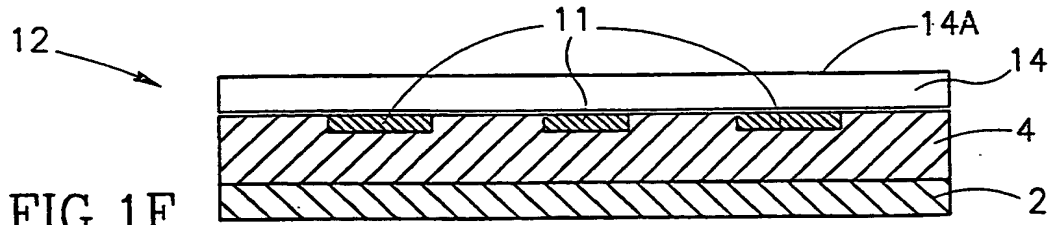
20 25. The device according to Claim 22, wherein the recording regions are formed of a scattering material.

26. The device according to Claim 22, wherein the recording regions are formed of a reflective material coated by a fluorescent material.

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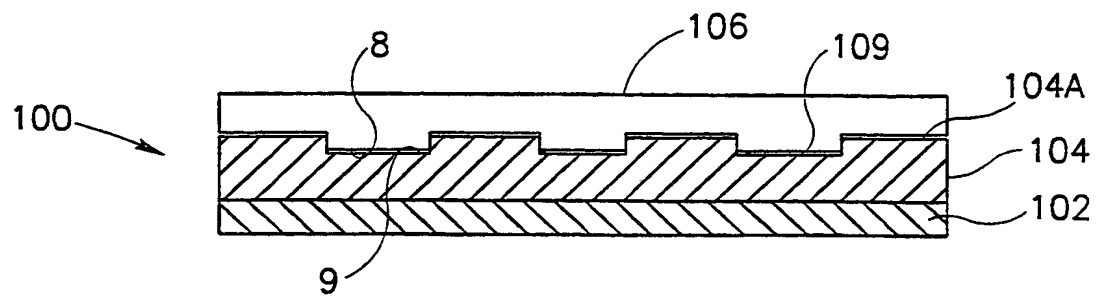


FIG. 2A

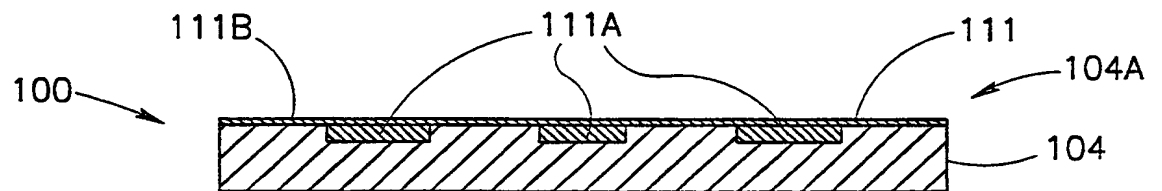


FIG. 2B

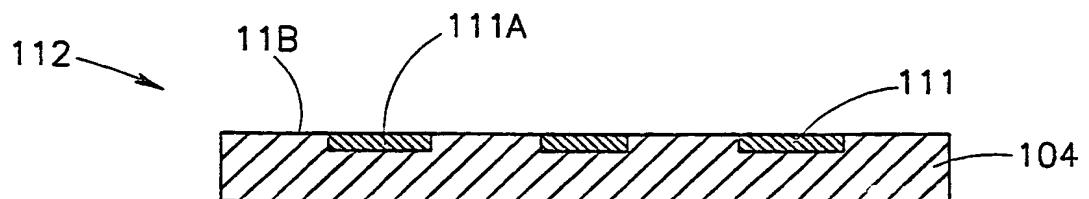


FIG. 2C

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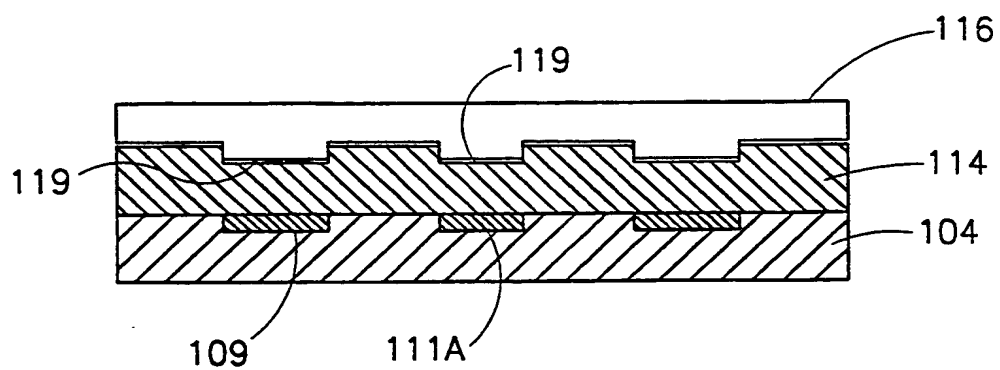


FIG. 2D

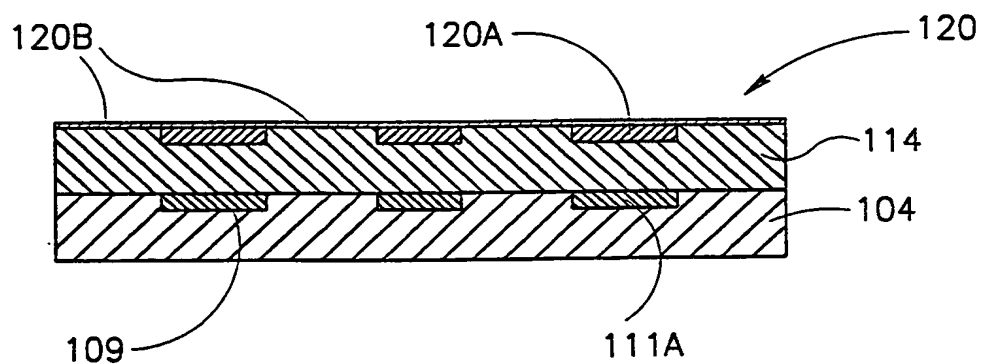


FIG. 2E

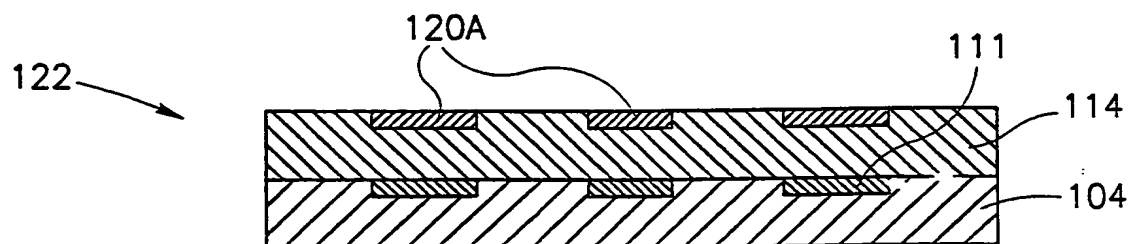
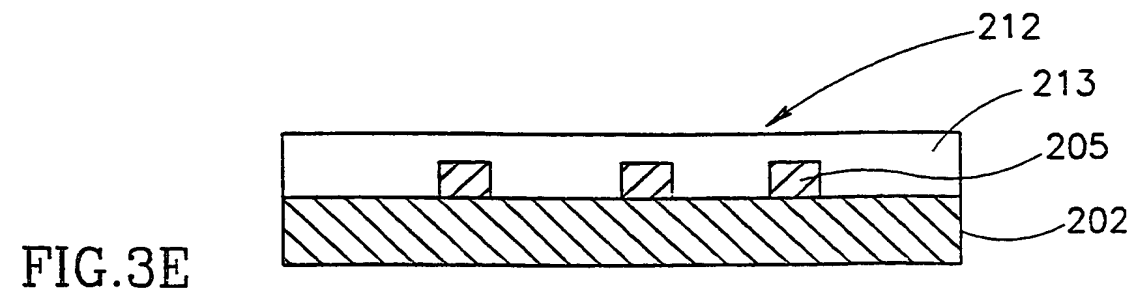
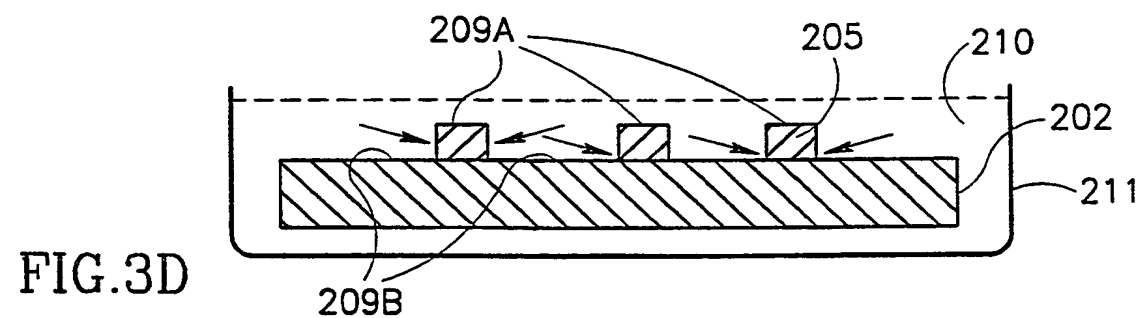
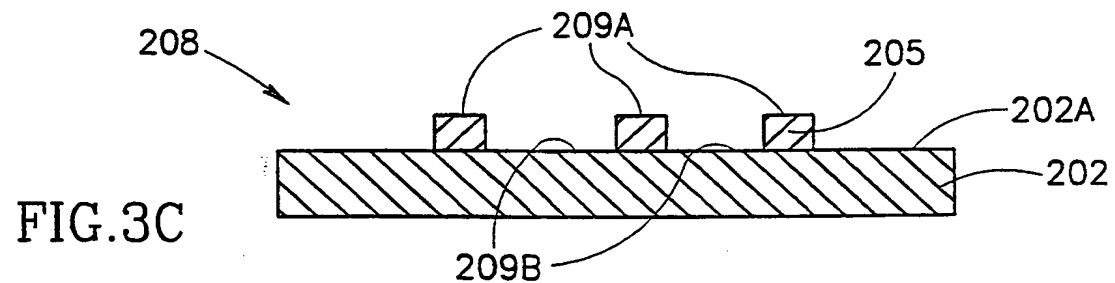
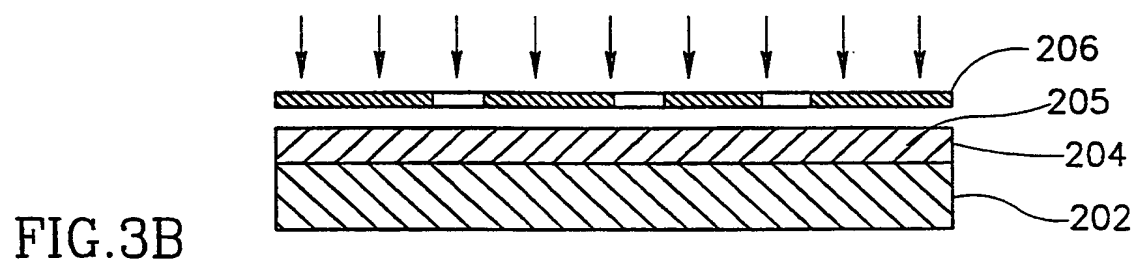
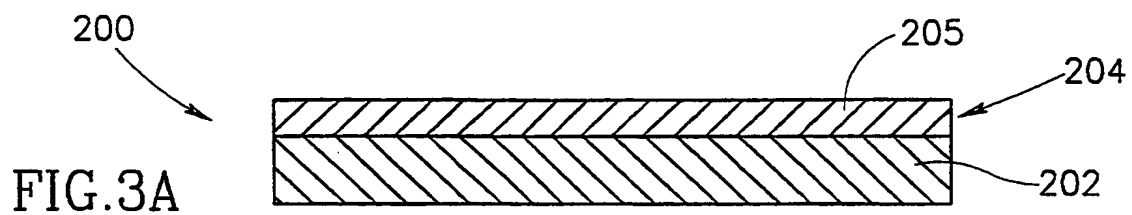
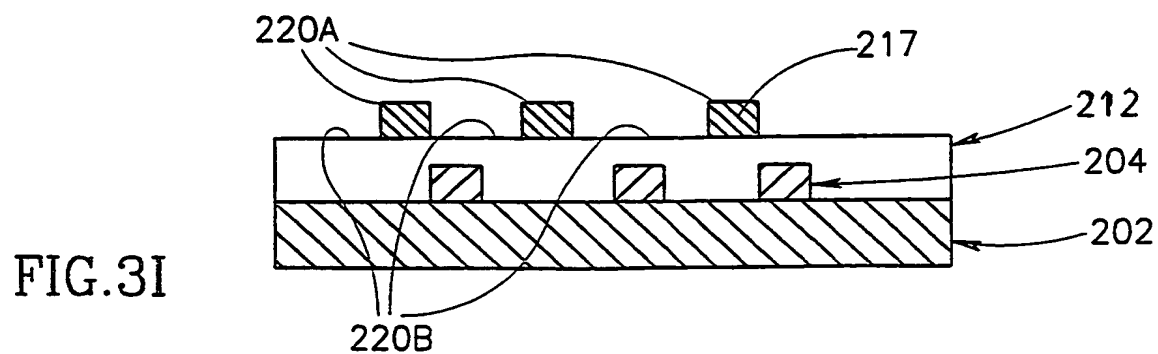
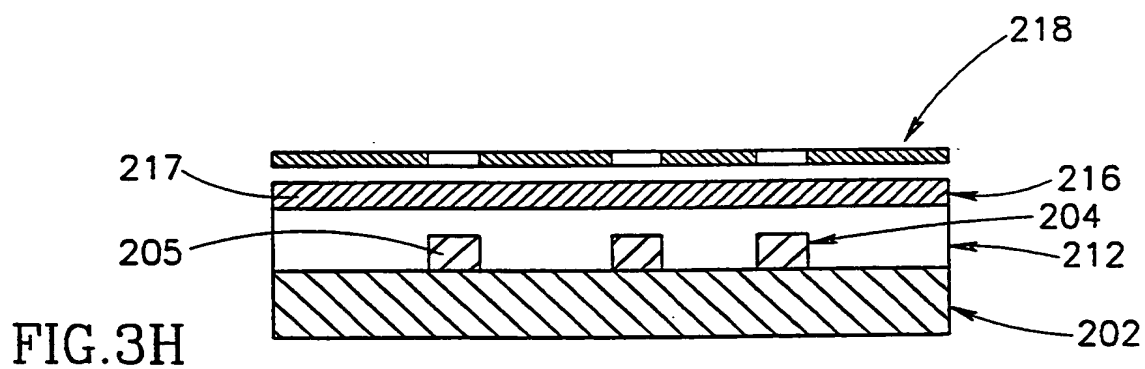
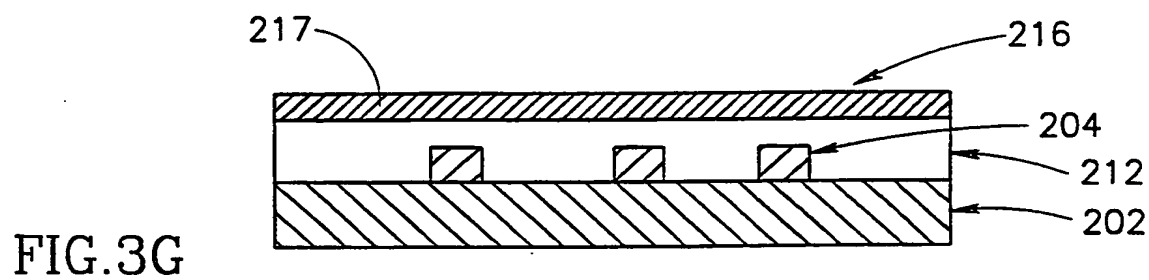
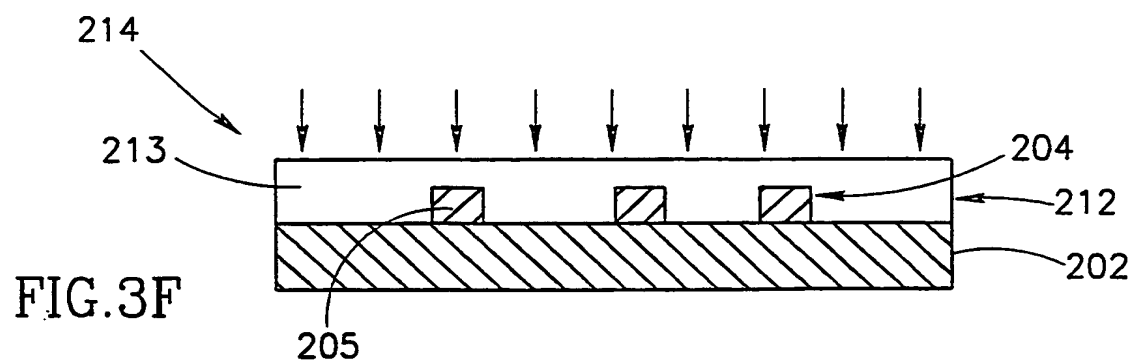


FIG. 2F

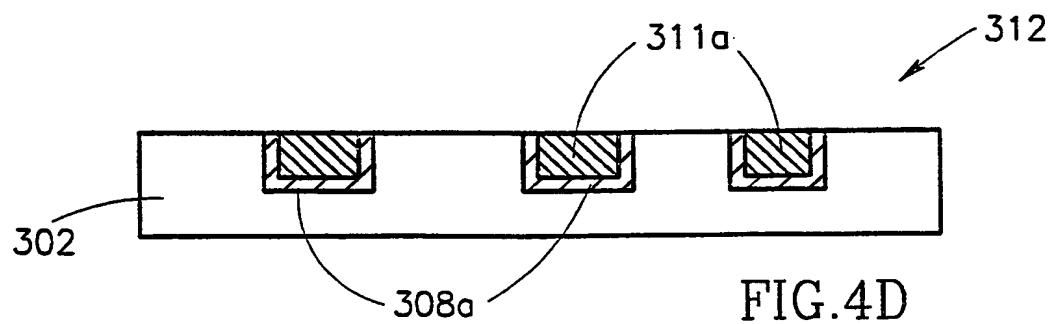
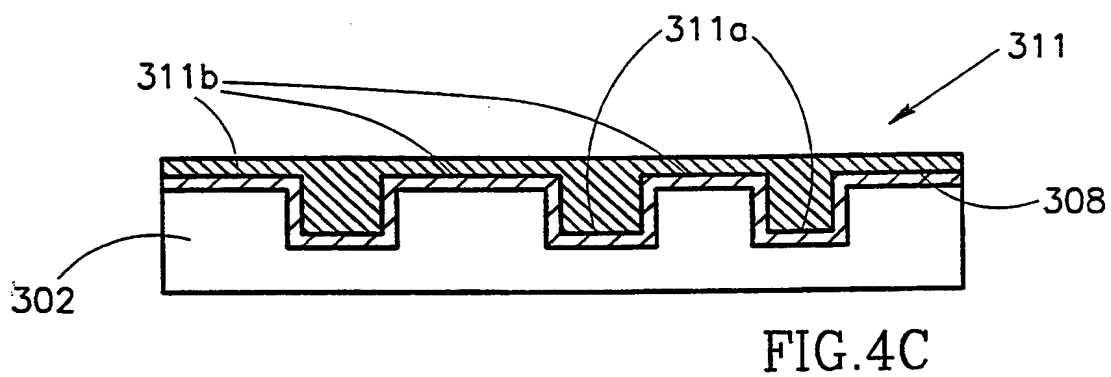
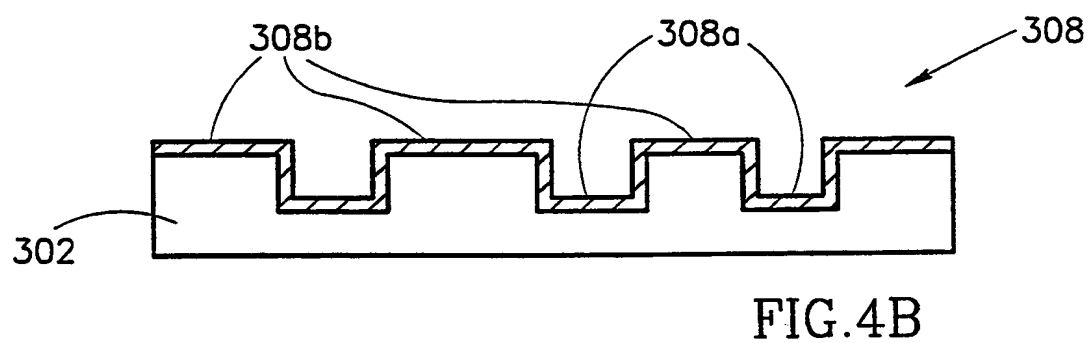
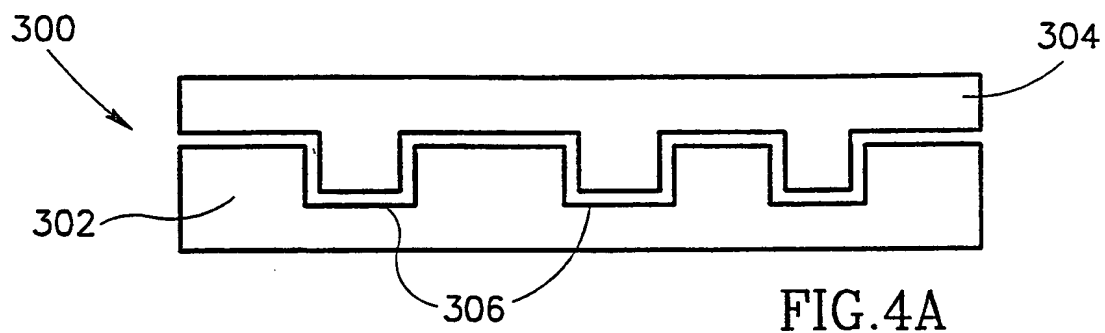
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IL 98/00212

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 G11B7/24 G11B7/26

According to International Patent Classification(IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G11B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 197 256 A (GERBER ARTHUR M) 15 October 1986 see page 22, line 11 - page 23, line 20; figure 8	1-5, 11, 13, 17, 19
X	EP 0 177 311 A (ICI PLC ; TDK CORP (JP)) 9 April 1986	1-5, 8, 17
A	see the whole document	9, 10
X	FR 2 702 080 A (DIGIPRESS SA) 2 September 1994 see the whole document	17
A	WO 93 21638 A (MARTIN MARIETTA ENERGY SYSTEMS) 28 October 1993 see page 15, line 31 - page 16, line 25; figures 7, 8	17, 20, 22, 25
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 August 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

01/09/1998

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Holubov, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No

PCT/IL 98/00212

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 373 491 A (TERAO MOTOYASU ET AL) 13 December 1994 see the whole document ---	17, 18, 22, 23
A	WO 91 11804 A (DYNO PARTICLES AS) 8 August 1991 see page 20, line 28 - page 21; figure 11 -----	17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

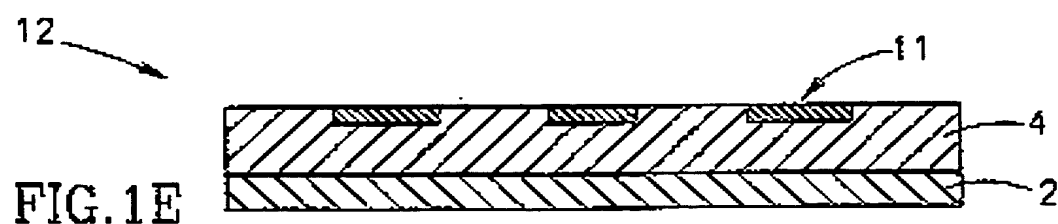
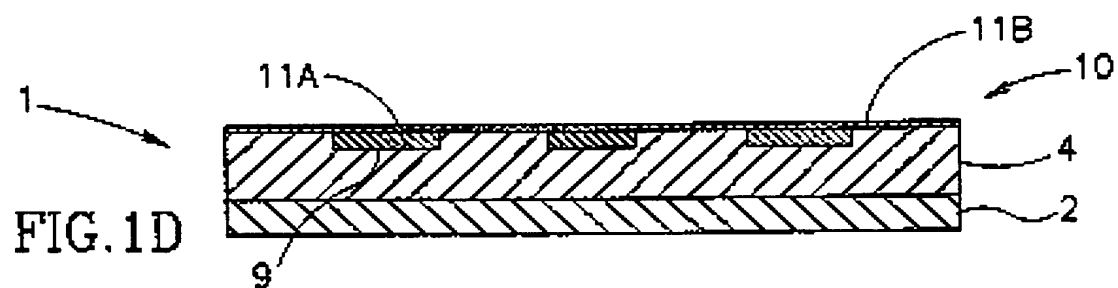
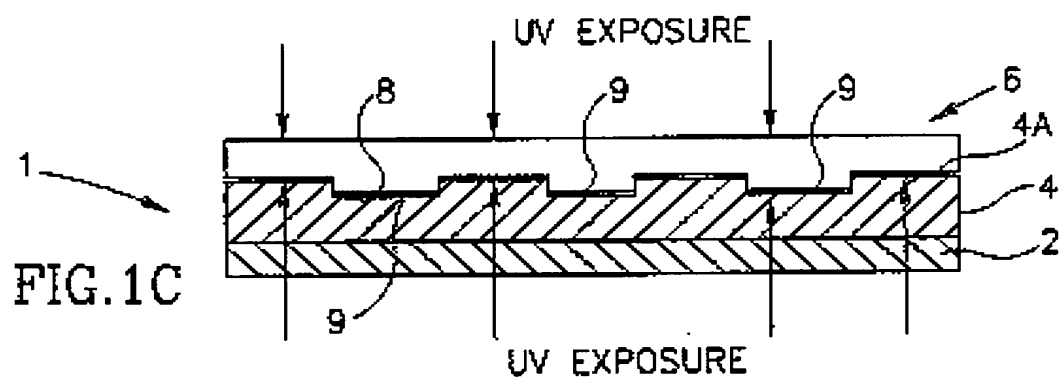
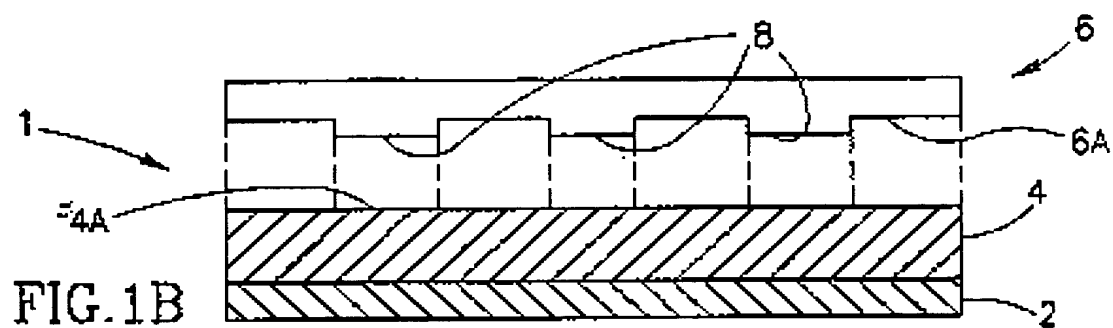
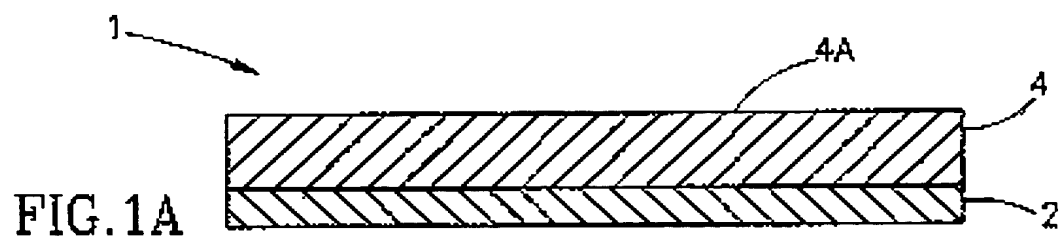
Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IL 98/00212

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			AT 107068 T	15-06-1994
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			DE 69102421 D	14-07-1994
			DE 69102421 T	29-09-1994
			DK 513062 T	14-11-1994
			EP 0513062 A	19-11-1992
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			LV 11390 A	20-06-1996
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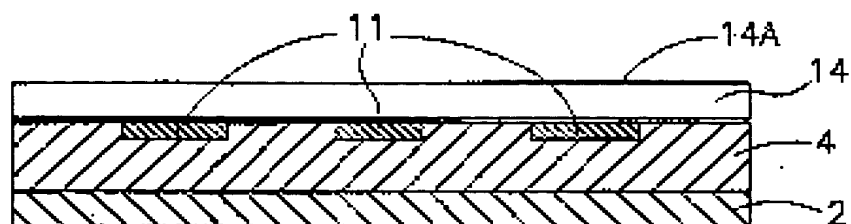
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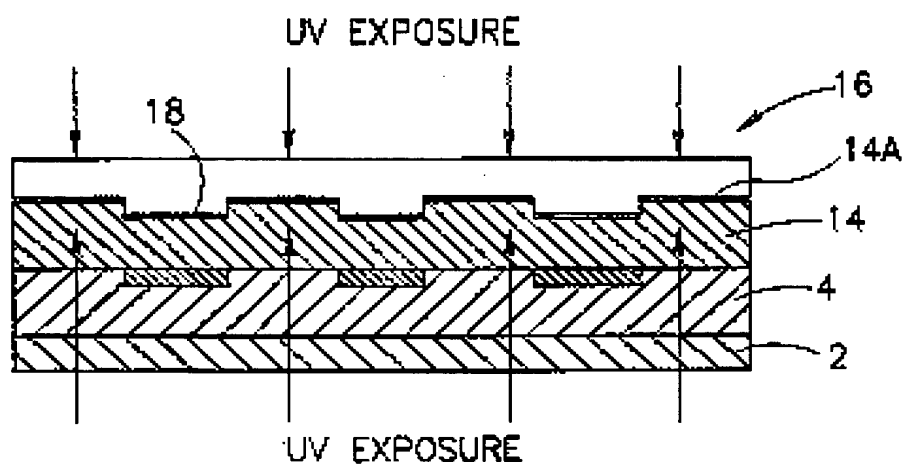
12

FIG. 1F



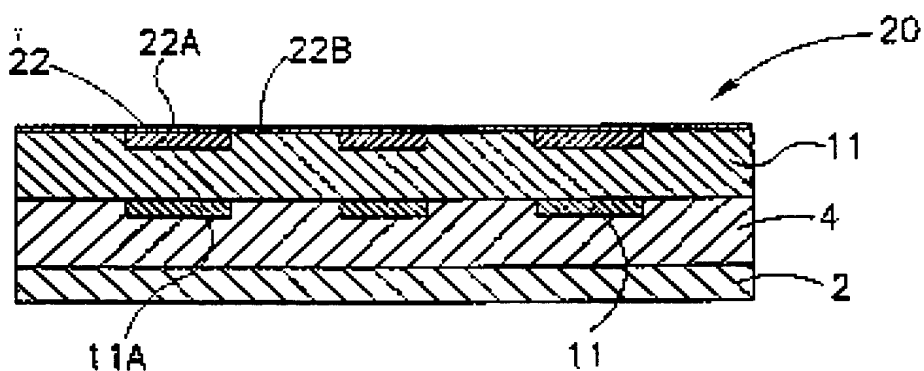
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FIG. 1G



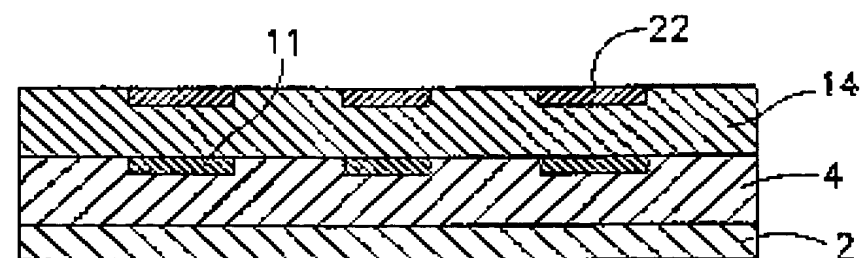
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FIG. 1H



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FIG. 1I



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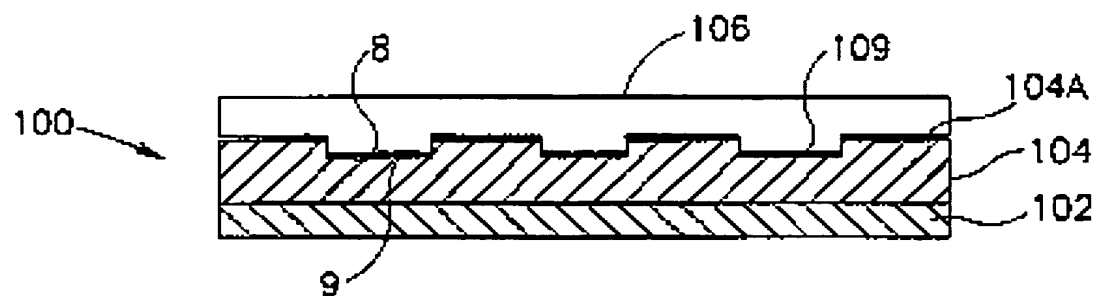


FIG.2A

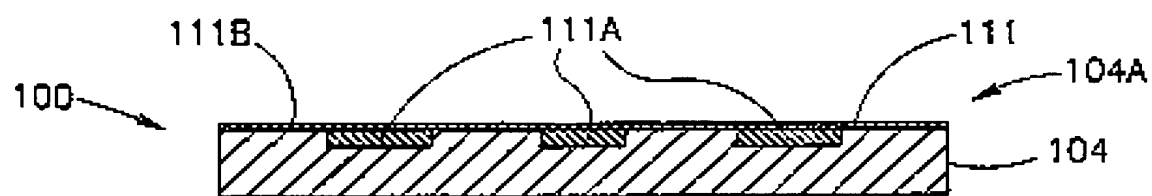


FIG.2B

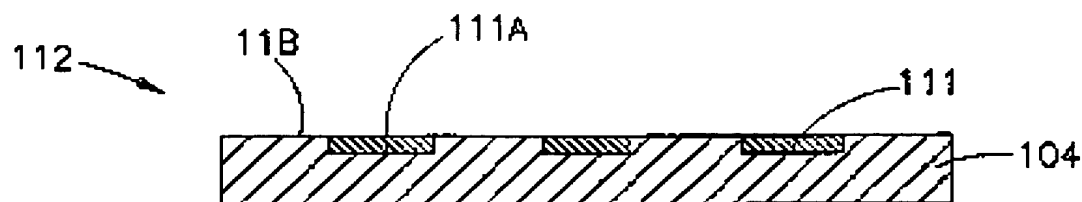


FIG.2C

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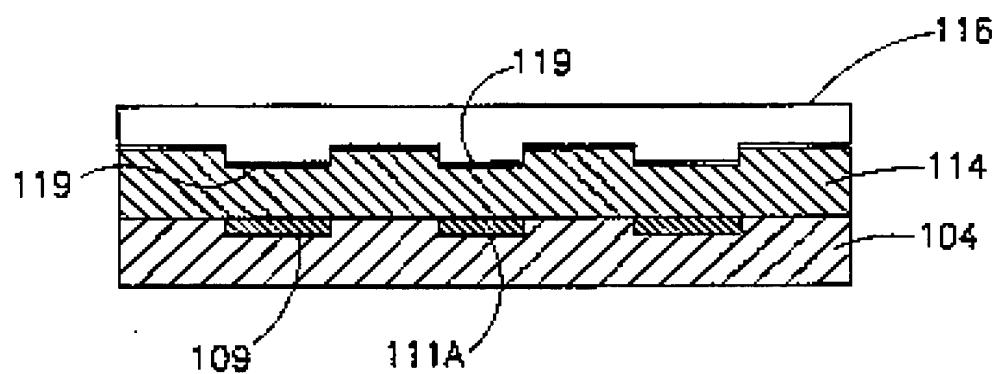


FIG. 2D

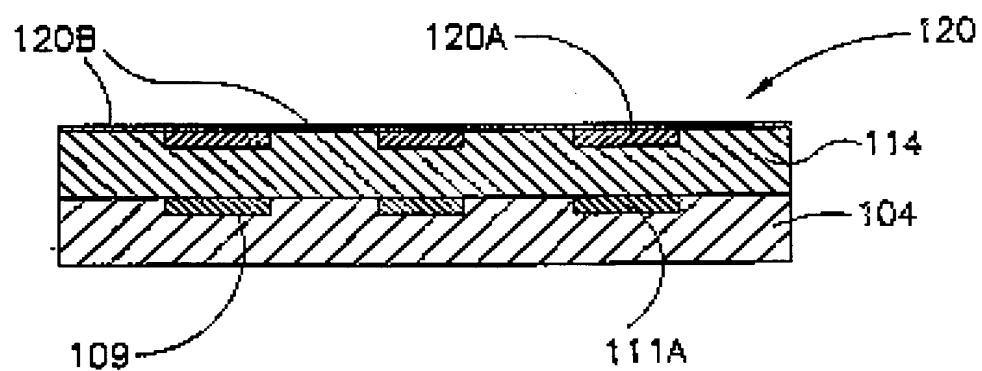


FIG. 2E

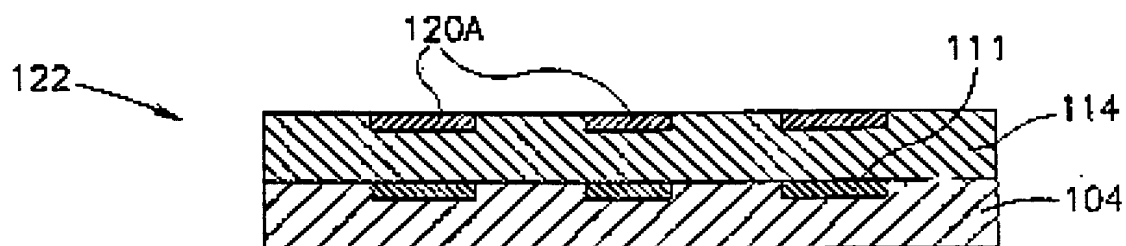
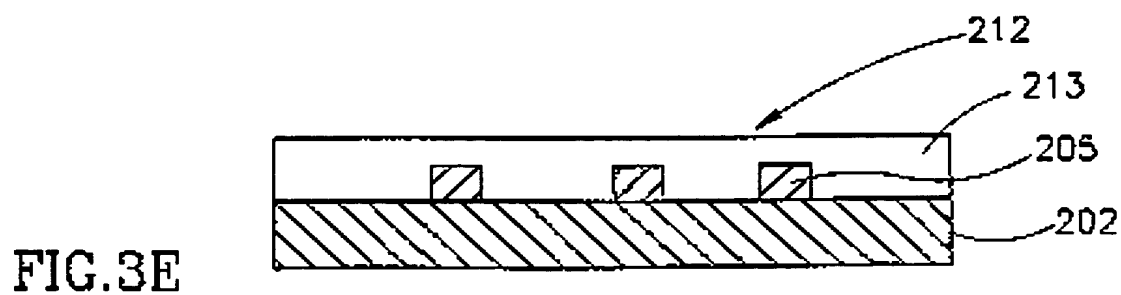
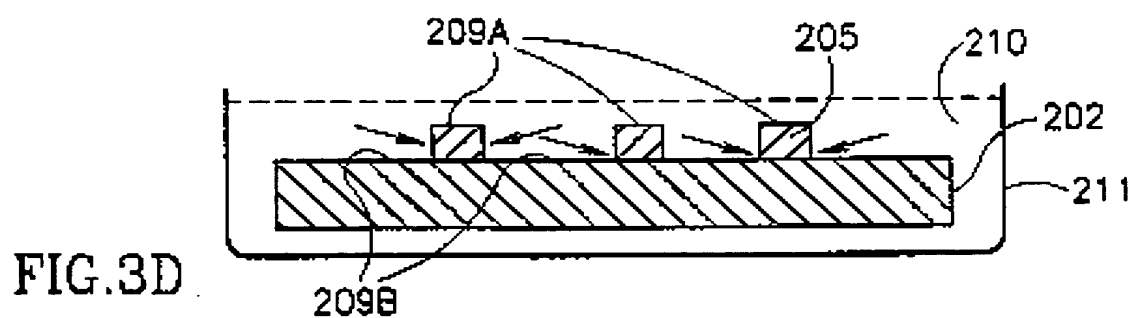
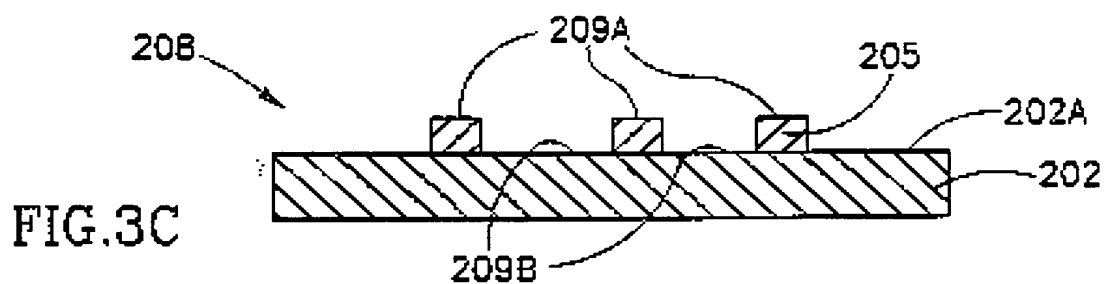
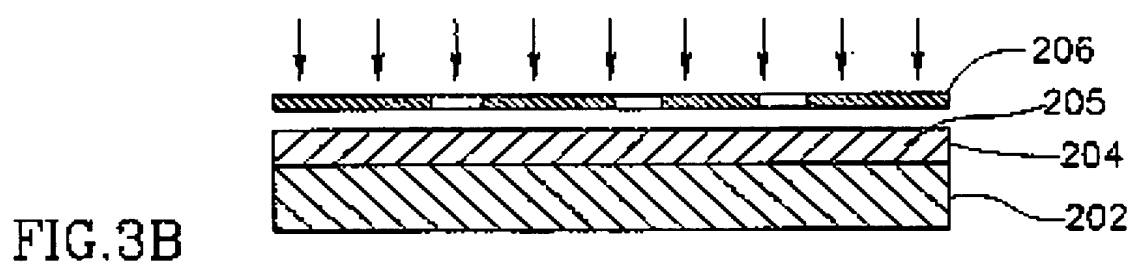
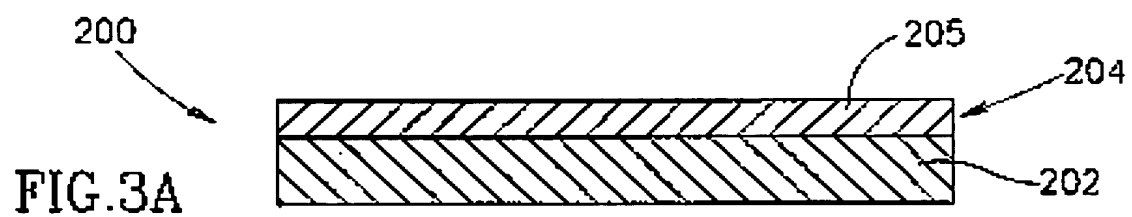
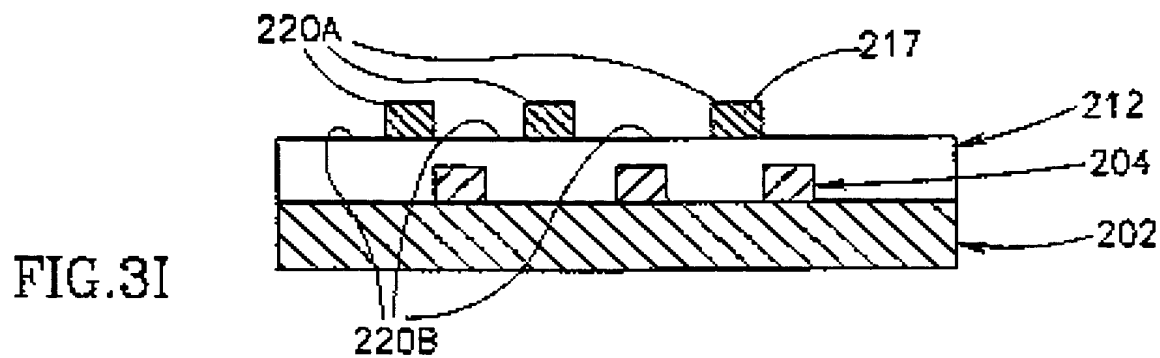
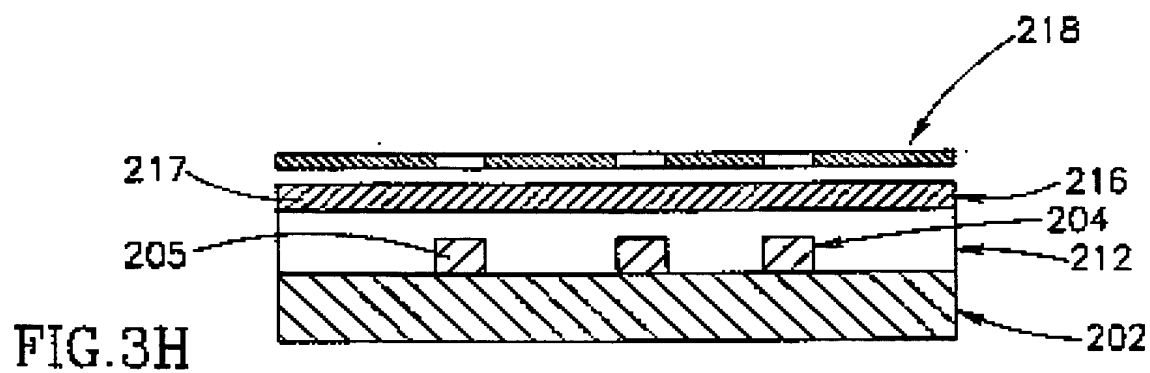
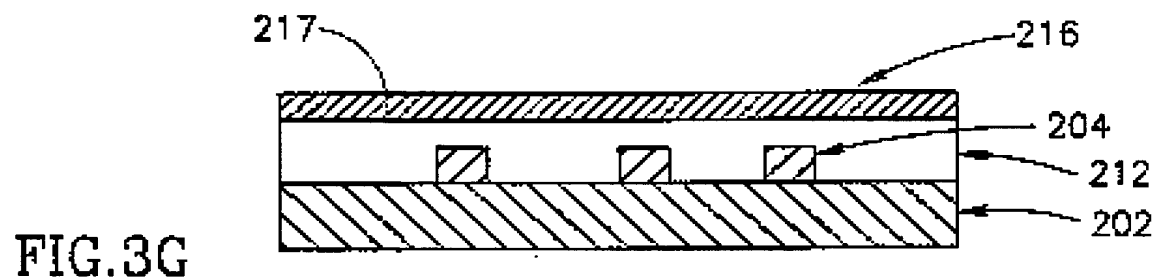
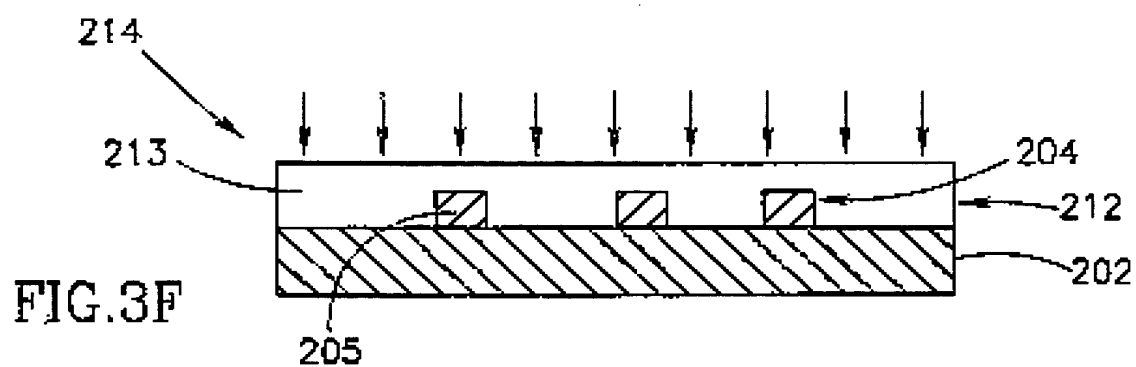


FIG. 2F

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